Amngements.

DAY AND EVENING—TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM, Mr. U. W. Clerke and a full compacy. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND C. W. Clarke and a

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING - OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Mr. Joseph
Jefferson, Mr. Caarles Vandenhoff, Mrs. Kate Newton. WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-LADY AUDILEY'S SECRET. Mrs. D.

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisience

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING—THE FAST FAMILY. Mr. Frederic Robi
son, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madeline Heuriques THIS EVENING-FANCHON, THE CRICKET, Miss Maggie

THIS EVENING—THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS—WON-DROUS LIVING HEAD—THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK. M. Harts, has highways

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE DUCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Wm. Gomersal.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING—NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Mr. Rob

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPE.
No. 7:09 Broadway.-MRS. MY-DE-AH-RES-TOR-HER.

THIS EVENING - BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-FALL OF FORT FISHER

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THIS EVENING-PHÆDRA Mine, Adelside Ristori.

OPEN DAILY-W. MOGIER'S STATUES IN MARBLE THIS EVENING-KOENIG RICHARD DER DRITTE, Mr.

THE EVENING-FRENCH OPERA.-LES DIAMANTS DE LA COURONNE.

Business Notices.

SIMPLE BUT EFFECTUAL.—The entire freedom from all defections ingredients renders Buown's Enoughat Trocurs, or Cough and Voice Logences, a rafe remedy for the most delicate femusic, or the youngest child, and has caused them to be beld in the highest esteem by Singers and Public Speakers generally. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the Vocal Organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies afflicted with Discolurations on the Face, called Moth Patches, or Frechles, should use Panny's celebrated Moth and PARTONS, OF FFRENCE, RIGHLI USE PRINT'S CEREBURGED AND AND FUNCKER LOTTEN. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PRINKY Dormatologist, No. 49 Bondest, N. V. Sold by all Druggists in Now York and elsewhere. Price. \$?

CATARRH.—NORTON'S NEW REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

breaks up this terrible disease at its founties lead removes at once pvin in the temples, noises in the head, off-mive discharges, obstruc-tions of the breaking tube, to steed breath, and obliterates this louti-same malady in all its forms forever. Send stamp for pamphlet to Cannut Nonrow, No. 11 Ann-st. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner Third-ave.

and Twonty-eight-et. Six per cent interest paid, free from Government tag, on all sums from #1 to #5,000. All deposits made on and before the 226n of October will draw interest from the lat of October. Stank over daily from 16 to 3 p. m. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.,

Mosfor sa'e Diamonds. Il carat Gold Watches, Chairs, all kinds of Jawaliav, English Steeling Silvan Warn, at a small per centage

MARTHA WASHINGTON HAIR RESTORER," the best in use; two atticles combined in one; a perfect Hair Dressing and Restorer. For sale by all drugglets. CHARLES N. CHITTENTON, mole agent. No. W Sixib-ave.

BATCHEGOR'S HARE DYE—The best in the world; stollers, reliable, instantaneous; the only perfect Dye—Black or come. Genuine signed William A. HATCHELOR. Sold everywhere, OLD EYES MADE NEW without spectacles, doctor, or medicine. Sent postage-naid on reachs of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. Foors, No. 1.730 Broadway, New York.

COMPORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent postage paid on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. Foots, No. 130 droedway. Now York. 1.120 threedway. New York.

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"Research is stronger and less liable to ripin use or wrest, than the
Lock stitch. "I design's Report" at the "Island Park Triel."

Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of
stricks on the same there of goods.

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ALL THE MODES IN THE WORLD IN Ladies', Misses' od Childran's Fancy Hats, for the correct Season, may be seen in the combexposition, constantly reclemated with new, original and foreign vius, at Ganta's, No. 513 Broadmay

OPPERSSION APTER EATING, Headache, Costiveness, Pilas, Fistalienes, Son-rising, and every form of in ligation are cored by Dr. Harmason's Paristaltic Loranges.

AT WM. EVERBELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st.—

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Clearbott 4. Fails.; Astorol., N. Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid fraudniess iunitations of his patents.

AT EVERDELL'S, NEW STYLE WEDDING CARDS AND STREEDING. Patent secured. Very elegant. Sold only at No. 302 AT GIMBREDE'S, Nos. 585 and 872 Broadway, the most besuited Weepsing Camps and Exystopes a complete stock of small rim FANCE ARTICLES just imported and selling at wholesale

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE is universally WEED'S IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINES, 506 Broadway,

The best FARILY Machine, using a straight need cand shuttle, o large Machines for all manufacturing purposes. Agents wanted. ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S. FIRST PREMIUM mm New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1868.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Grady Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out, removes dandruff; the finestering used. Said by RUSHTON No. 10 Aster House and druggists.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and BOY'S, YOUTH'S, and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING .-

Largest assertment and finest Goods in this country, BROKAW BROTHERS, Nos. 34 Fourth ave, and 62 Lafavette p TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCHMIGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-

DR. SCHENCK will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York. every Tombey, from Ba. 10, to 5 p. 11.

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GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC MOTT'S CREMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair seeps it glossy and from falling out, removes dandruff; the Double Guns, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40.

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THE HOWE MACHINE Co., No. 639 Broadway, New-York. FINELE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE Co.-Agents

os of sewing No. 367 Broadway, New-York.
FINEST OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS ever seen Nos. 34 Fourth ave. and 62 Laylayette-place.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. POLLAK & SON,
No. 091 Broadway, N. Y. Marracenth Pips Manufacturers.
Pipes set to order repaired, beiled and mounted.

SAVANNAH.

THE ELECTION OF MAYOR—RE-ELECTION OF A LOYAL ALDERMAN-A VICTORY OVER POGYISM.

In my letter of yesterday I gave the statement of a survivor of the terrible marine disaster which sent a thrill of horror through the entire community. There is no fur, ther news of the missing boats.

Three whites and 16 colored persons died of cholera here during the week ending yesterday. The total number of deaths from all causes is reported at 52.

In the city election on Monday the "White Firemen's Ticket swept everything before it; they might have elected Wylley Mayor had they known their strength. elected Wylley Mayor had they known their strength. The former Mayor, Col. Anderson, was reelected, there being no opposition to him; but the old Aldermen, who shut the Park against the colored people; who oppose sanitary reform, and allow a few firemen who officer the colored fire companies, and one white fire company, to control the whols Department, by means of unequal representation, are not reflected. The question was the same as that involved in the Constitutional amendment, i. o., unequal representation, and I am happy to say that the citizens of Savannah have recorded their verdict for the right. Justice and reform have prevailed over injustice and old fogyism. right. Justice and reform have prevaled and old fogyism.

Mr. Wylley, who, being acting Mayor when the City Mr. Wylley, who, being acting Mayor when the City Mr. Wylley, the colored people to be excluded from

Mr. Wylley, who, being acting Mayor when the City Council ordered the colored people to be excluded from the City Park, refused to enforce the order, in defiance of the Civil Rights bill and the United States Government, and was compelled to resign his office, has been reflected Alderman by a handsome majority. The young men and the labering men of Savannah have concluded to emancipate themselves from the rule of aristocracy and old fogyism, and their success has astonished the latter, who are wondering how it was done. The telegrams from Pennsylvania will make them draw on very long faces.

REGATTA.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15 .- The regatta of the Patapsco Navy took place to day. The first race, for barges, was won by Zophyr of the Zophyr Club. The second race for outrig-gers for the championship of the Patapaco Navy was won by the Whaper of the Ariel Club.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1866.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY

The continued pressure upon our advertising columns compels us to again present to our readers an extra sheet. In the Supplement will be found Book Reviews and Literary Items. On the second, third, and sixth pages of the paper is correspondence from Paris, Milan, Vienna, Dublin, Constantinople, Athens, Syria, and Rio Janeiro: Washington Intelligence, an Address to the People of the United States by the Southern Loyalists, an account of the Base Ball Match for the Champienship. Criminal News, Commercial Matters, Market Reports, and numerous other items of importance.

Delegation from various temperance societies paid heir respects to Mr. Johnson yesterday.

The Republican Convention of the IVth District, in this city, yesterday nominated Mr. Horace Greeley for Congress. His Democratic competitors have not yet been chosen, but Mr. Benjamin Wood will doubtless be one of them.

The address of the Southern Loyalists, which we print to-day, is an able argument for Impartial Suffrage, and the establishment of republican government in the Rebel States. With their visit to the tomb of Abraham Lincoln the work of the Committee was fittingly completed.

Henry Ward Beecher was welcomed at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night by a great audience, and the applicants for tickets would have filled the building twice over. We print a full report of Mr. Beecher's address, which takes unqualified ground in favor of the Republican principles and candidates.

The Imperial cause in Mexico has just gained great success in the utter defeat of Escobedo and Trevins by Gen. Mejia, who had occupied Monterey and was preparing to attack Cortinas and Canales in Matamoros. At the latest advices, a fight for the posession of that place was imminent. Close upon this intelligence comes the report from New-Orleans that Gen. Sheridan has information of Maximilian's preparations for departure to Europe baving been ompleted. What effect, if any, Mejia's victory will have upon the Emperor's intentions is yet to appear. but it would seem that every victory, whether of the Imperialists or the Republicans, only leads to greater complication of matters in that distracted country.

LET EVERY VOTER REGISTER HIS NAME TO-DAY.

We give herewith, once more, the law relative to the Registry of Voters. No citizen uncertain of what means he shall take to insure his vote should fail to read it thoroughly. We call particular attention to Paragraph IV., and urge Committees of zealous Republicans to see that it is widely circulated and understood. It must be borne in mind that every man, without exception, who expects to vote, must personally register his name. The Registry is thus almost the equivalent of election, and upon every voter's individual attention virtually depends the crowning result in November. Therefore, let no one fail to register himself to-day :

FIRST MEETING.

I. The Inspectors of Registry in the City and County of New-York will hold their first meeting on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of October, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue in session, as a Board, until nine o'olock in the evening of that day.

II. In any district where, at the last annual election, more than 400 votes were polled, the Inspectors may sit the next day (Wednesday) from nine in the morning until

SECOND SESSION.

III. The same Inspectorsof Registry will hold a second ession on Friday and Saturday, the second and third days of November, and on each day they will ait from eight o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening. IV. THE NAME OF NO PERSON CAN BE PLACED UPON THE REGISTRY LIST BY THE SAID INSPECTORS UNLESS THE VOTER HIMSELF SHALL APPEAR PERSONALLY BEFORE THE SAID INSPECTORS, AND PROVE HIS RIGHT TO VOTE AT THE COM-ING ELECTION IN THE ELECTION DISTRICT IN WHICH HE CLAIMS THE BIGHT SO TO VOTE.

meeting of the Roard to administer the oath, or required by law to test the qualifications of electors. The form of the oath will be found printed in the Registry

VI. Any person who shall cause his name to be regis tered, knowing that he is not qualified to vote in the district where the Registry is made, becomes liable to imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one year. All false swearing before the Board of Registry is deemed to be willful and corrupt perjury, and will be punished as

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The great Union meeting last night was worthy of the cause it was intended to aid. The Republicans of New-York are in earnest, and they have every reason to be active. They have long been in the minority, but it is no longer hopeless. The gains we have made in the last few years, the profound disgust of honest men of all parties with the Democratic county government, the great reforms the Republicans have begun, are all reasons for greater hope and energy. In this canvass we have also advantages hitherto unknown-a just reorganization of our Assembly districts, a County Committee which is not the instrument of a few ambitious men, and a Registry law which will do much to compel honesty at the polls. The Union party in this city, thus encouraged, has begun the canvass with a spirit which every day

Cooper Institute was crowded last night, and three stands outside were surrounded by thousands of people. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and the report we give to-day of the proceedings will show the equal earnestness of speakers and auditors. We print in full the able and eloquent addresses of Hamlin Wilson and Tremain. That Gov. Fenton and Gen. Fremont were not able to attend was unfortunate, but the excellent letter of the former is before the public. Letters of congratulation were received from Gova. Ward, Hawley, and Curtin. There was an inspiration in this grand meeting which should make every Union voter thorough in the hard work before us. The Union victory which began this year with Connecticut, and was carried on by Vermont, Maine, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, must be as gloriously ended by the nine States which are to vote in November, and it is in the power of the Unionists of New-York not only to reëlect Reuben E. Fenton by a majority of 25,000, but to increase the number of their Representatives in Congress.

thieves need object to him; for isn't he a "Ring Candidate" of the most positive kind !

No person can vote at the ensuing election in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn "unless he appear in person before the Inspectors," and register his name, notwithstanding he may have voted last year. We counsel every earnest friend of the cause to see that no vote is lost. A full Registry should be had

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Foreign correspondence has become one of the nost important, as it is certainly among the most interesting, departments of modern newspaper litera ture. There is a vast amount of talent of a very high order employed on this branch of journalism; and people unacquainted with the details of newspaper management can form no idea of the heavy outlay which a leading daily incurs in securing a regular supply of those generally entertaining epistles from "Special Correspondents" which are by most readers perused with so lively a relish. In this de partment, we make bold to say, THE TRIBUNE, is surpassed by no paper of the age, either in this country or in Europe. We have regular correspondents in almost every part of the civilized world, furnishing us with correct accounts of every movement and event of national importance, or of special interest to the great human family: and our occasional correspondence, such as letters of travel, are not inferior to the best productions of the kind in the European press. That large class of tourists, known as "Fireside Travelers," may find ample entertainment in our pages, so various are the countries and the scenes which our kaleidoscopic correspondence brings before them Moscow, with its curious mixture of Western civilization, and Oriental manners and customs; Paris, the city of pleasure, and the center of European diplomacy; London, with its teeming population, and its vast industrial and commercial enterprise and activity; Vienna, with its haughty aristocracy and its splendid court; Berlin, illumined for all time with the renown of the great Frederick; Florence and Milan, memorable alike for their medieval associations, and their connection with those stormy scenes of which modern Italy has been the Theater: Constantinople, where an effete Mohammed ism struggles in vain against the aggressive spirit of Christian civilization; all these, as so many sources, supply interesting matter for our pages. The New World, too, contributes its share, from the passes of the Rocky Mountains down to the shores of distant Chili. Our correspondence deals with the vital issues of the day; it aims at reflecting faithfully the "living manners as they rise"; and as a whole, it will be found a valuable repertory of information on matters social and political. To those who may not have given it hitherto the attention it deserves, we promise an ample reward in its careful perusal.

BUILDING FIRES.

The extraordinary fire at Quebec is just such another terribly illuminated chapter as the recent one at Portland on the danger of building up cities with wooden houses. It is not the first time that the Canadian city has been similarly visited. Two or three large fires, consuming hundreds of houses, have, we believe, appeared there within five years, and, judging by the facts, possibly no city on the continent of equal size has been more liable to the scourge of fire. At its worst and fiercest trial, Quebec, like Portland, found itself helpless, though warning must have been frequent in the number of wooden towns in Canada and Maine which have within near memory been destroyed. If it were not generally understood that many of our towns further north are almost entirely of wooden construction, the commonness of great fires in that region would be surprising. But it happens to be just the quarter where the disasters of great towns meet with no mercy from the elements. Wind and flame conspire with every wooden house to make its destruction

inevitable. The fire in Quebec raged for several days, and if nothing else had been told us, the bare recital of its progress directly suggests the accelerating cause of a calamity so wide-spread. In its early stage three sep-arate fires, which had, doubtless, caught from each other, owing to the easily inflammable character of wood, were to be discerned in different directions. By the end of the day, 2,500 houses had been burned, and 18,000 families rendered homeless. This V. Any one of the Inspectors is authorized, an any vast exploit of flame could not have been accomplished That the destruction was so speedy and awfe was, no doubt, because the material of the fire was already so well adapted to the flame that its architects and owners must have served, whether willing or not, all the purpose of practiced incendiaries. On the vast calamity of the thousands who have suffered by the fire but one sermon should be preached-that of inexhaustible charity to all deprived of house and home. But certainly the fire itself has read an zwful lecture

> The fourth section of the law of Registry provides that "the name of no person can be placed upon the Registry list unless the voter himself shall personally appear before the Inspectors." No voter should be lind to this fact. The thousands interested in the triumph of the Republican-Union party at the coming election should make sure beyond doubt that all citizens within their influence register themselves to-day.

on the peril of building fires.

WHO SENT THE FORGED TELEGRAM?

The history of the forged telegram published by The Philadelphia Ledger fully proves that that paper had no conscious part in the fraud, but was itself victim of the hoax. It has traced the dispatch to Mr. A. M. Flint, one of its Washington agents, who was unable or unwilling to give The Ledger any satisfactory account of the manner in which he obtained his information. It is generally supposed that Mr. Flint invented the whole story, yet as he asks a suspension of opinion, it is right to give him the benefit of the doubt. But that benefit is of little worth. Mr. Flint published the questions in his telegram as being in the exact language of the President, yet confesses that his whole dispatch was based on rumor. His past behavior is against him. During the war he was the Rebel correspondent of The New-York Herald, from Baltimore, and was denounced on the floor of the House, by Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts, as a Rebel reporter. He is now the correspondent of The N. Y. News These are facts which are important for the public to know; they show that this forgery originated with a friend of Mr. Johnson's policy, and The Washington Chronicle intimates that Flint's 'frankness in confessing so grave an offense would almost suggest a suspicion that he had a previous guarantee against the consequences."

Extremes meet. While Mr. John Bright, the Quaker, is setting before the English people the merits of our American system of Education, the Roman Catholic Council in Baltimore discuss the propriety of establishing an ecclesiastical organization specially for the emancipated Blacks. To be sure, in the first instance secular and in the second religious education is contemplated, but we take it for granted that, in this country, at least, you cannot have the one without the other-that intelligence will comwith religion and religion with intelligence, and with John Morrissey, P. R., as we hear, is about to be nominated for Congress by the "Johnson Clubs" and McKeon Democracy of the VIIth District. John is sufficiently interested in lotteries and other fancy stocks to make a most efficient supporter of "my policy," and should "a knock-down argument" be wanted at any time, he is the man. None of the City's both increased public safety and prosperity. At any

venerable old ourang-outang theory goes under, or Lord. But if there is missionary work to do in the South, we must caution the over-enthusiastic in re- they have so many claims for protection. spect of missionary perils. The Society of Jesus, no doubt, remembers its direful experience in Japan; and there are a good many little Japans still to be found in our own country-localities in which a missionary may advance to martyrdom with the greatest possible facility. "Any man," said Gen. Banks in a late speech. "who goes into that portion of the country with his capital or skill or ideas or knowledge, with a view to take from them their political power, will meet his death." But you cannot advance the Freedmen, religiously and intellectually. without giving them a corresponding amount of political power. It is their ignorance which makes an aristocratic class possible. Hence, if either priests or choolmasters do their whole duty, they will run the risk of extra-judicial ropes, tar, feathers, revolversthe fate of St. Stephen or of Dr. Dostie. There is a certain rough work to be done of a kind which, thank Heaven! always finds somebody to do it even in this selfish world; and those who are looking bravely to this field of enterprise, moral, educational or even commercial, may take courage from the assured fact that the next President of the United States will be a civilized and humane gentleman.

MISSOURI

The Hon. Charles D. Drake, being prevented by the opening of the Fall terms of the Courts in St. Louis, from addressing the people in other parts of Missouri, has published a letter to "The Radical Union men of Missouri " on the probable issue of the approaching election. There are few politicians of Missouri who have as thorough an acquaintance with all parts of their State as Mr. Drake. We are therefore glad to hear that Mr. Drake is not only confident of victory, but that he thinks the Radicals will carry the State by more than forty thousand majority. He presents the following computation of the vote in 1865, on the adoption of the State Constitution:

Lincoln voters who did not vote on the Constitution 29.433
McCellan voters who did not vote on the Constitution 2.799
Lincoln voters who voted against the Constitution 6.800 Assuming that all these voters will vote in Novemher he allows to the Conservatives:

One fifth of the absentee Lincoln voters.
All of the absentee McClellan voters.
And one fifth of the 6,930 Lincoln voters who
voted against the Constitution. This calculation would give to the Radicals at the next election:

65.543 The Conservatives, on the other hand, would have the following vote:

showing a Radical majority of 22,370.

To this majority must be added the vote of the discharged soldiers. In 1865 only 5,163 out of the 29,286 soldiers of the State voted. This year Mr. Drake expects that at least nine-tenths of the nonvoters of 1865, or 21,711, will vote. He allows onetenth of the soldiers' vote to the Copperheads, and expects, accordingly, an accession to the above Radidal vote of 19,540 soldiers' votes, which would swell the Union vote to 85,083, while one-tenth of the sol-

to 45,344, giving a Radical majority in the State of 39,739. Another addition to this Radical vote may be expected from returning Union men who, during the war, had been driven from their homes, and from the emigrants who are now pouring in so large numbers into the State. The majority to be received from

diers' votes (2.171) would swell the Conservative vote

reasing the Radical majority to 44,739. We hope the inspiration which the friends of Freedom and Progress in every State of the Union have inhaled from our recent glorious October victories will aid the Radical Republicans of Missouri to verify the sanguine anticipations of the Hon. Charles D.

To-day is the regular day for Registration. The offices of Inspectors of Registry in New-York and be open from 9 till 9 o'clock in the evening, during which time every voter should appear in person to register his name. Neglect of this essential duty might impair the result in November materially, if not fatally. Therefore, let no one who values his right to vote, and his solemn duty to aid in the safety of his State and city, neglect to register himself to day.

STREET COMMISSIONER CORNELL. Mr. Cornell in his card in reference to the grave

charges preferred against him by the Citizens' Associaton, says that "the penalty of holding office in this City is to be assailed by self-constituted censors.' If the officials of this City were as honest as they hould be, or if those of them whose duty it is to rosecute crime discharged that duty, it would not, perhaps, be necessary for " self-constituted censors " to take the matter in hand. But Mr. Cornell must not object to these " self-constituted censors "- for he should recollect that our whole government is "self-constituted." Perhaps, however, Mr. Cornell is a believer in the Divine right of rulers, and especially of the Street Commissioner of the City. But as our officials are almost all in the "Ring," our people must look to themselves for the enforcement of the law.

We feel some curiosity as to the answer Mr. Cornell will make to the very damaging charges preferred against him. In our opinion, the tenth charge as to his building a bridge in the marsh me the line of One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st., under the pretext of working it as a country road, is manswerable. I This bridge begins nowhere and ends in the same place. It is inaccessible at both ends, and would be of no use even if completed. Yet Mr. Cornell frittered away \$12,535 25 nominally upon this bridge, and has left it standing there rotten and rotting. Nobody else has been able to get over this bridge, and we should gladly like to know by what process in acrobatics Mr. Cornell will perform the feat. We do not see upon what hypothesis Mr. Cornell can explain away the spending of \$100,262 87

in the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, upon four miles of Bloomingdale Road. Against this vast expenditure, the Commissioners of the Central Park spent in the same years but \$96,312 59 for keeping about fourteen miles of road in far better condition than Bloomingdale Road; and of these fourteen miles, nine miles are carriage roads of more than double the width of Bloomingdale Road, and are subject to more wear and tear. Mr. Cornell will find the Bloomingdale a hard road

to travel, especially if he fails to show what became of the 12,000 loads of gravel and stone alleged to have been put upon it in twenty-seven days in 1863. According to the sixteenth charge sgainst him, Mr.

Cornell seems to have been "sprinkling the public dust" at the rate of \$1,000 a month for every four

nominated at all than to have been nominated by the will hereafter only be maintained by the sacants of Street Commissioner of this City and his Deputy, We the New-York porter-houses. We can remember have no doubt, however, that the people of this when it was affectionately nourished in Bible Houses | State-yes, and the people of this City, even-will and by the Tract Societies. We suppose that now it has been abandoned even by Bishop Hopkins and Dr. the consequences of the revelations of their Danas. ment by the election of Mr. Hoffman, upon whom

In speaking of the election of Gen. Henry L. Cake to Congress from Pennsylvania, we intended to ascribe his election even more to the rising intelligence of his section than to his personal worth. It appears we have been misunderstood by his friends. As we have several times spoken of the abilities and services of Gen. Cake, this is the more unfortunate.

The Louisville Courier was an unflinching advocate of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, before and after its outbreak, and is now the leading organ of the reconstructed and triumphant Democracy of Kentucky. In its issue of the 26th ult., it said:

In its issue of the 26th ult., it said:

But a few more days will elapse before the grand trial of strength between the Jacobins and the Democracy of Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, will occur. The importance of these elections cannot be overestimated. Upon them depends in a great measure the solution of the hattonal difficulties which now environ us on every side. If they should result in favor of the Jacobins, they will hold the relias power for two years more. If the Democracy should not make gains of a sufficient number of members of Congress to cut down the Radical strength in that body below two-thirds, we cannot conceal from ourselves that the consequences will be most dissurtons and unfortunate. The restoration of the Union will be postponed indefinitely, and the country which will be at once damaging to its prosperity and dangerous to its peace.

On the 4th inst. it said.

-On the 4th inst., it said:

"A proposition to bet \$10,000 that Indiana will elect the Democratic ticket by 7,000 majority has been offered through the Democratic papers of that State for some time. The Radicals, with all their brag and bluster, have not mustered pluck enough to take it yet." - "The Radicals" had better business on hand than

people, got out the voters, and beat the \$10,000 fellows out of sight. That's the way we are doing in The Missouri State Sunday School Convention will be held at St. Louis on Wednesday, Oct. 24. The clergymen and teachers of the State are invited to attend. The object of the Convention will be to adopt measures calculated to encourage and extend the Sunday School work

throughout the State. Statistical information will be presented and topics considered bearing on the managemen of schools. R. G. Pardee, esq., the Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Stephen Paxson, esq., and other distinguished workers, have agreed to be present. All the railroads in the State, as also the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute Railroad, the Memphis and St. Louis, Keokuk, Illinois River and Alton Packet Companies, have agreed to return delegates free of charge. THE DISASTER TO THE EVENING STAR.

THE SECOND MATE SAVED-HORRIELE SUPPRINGS OF

THE LADIES. SAVANNAH, Oct. 15 .- A private letter from Mayport Mills, Fla., says that Gouldsby, the second man of the Evening Star, had arrived there, having left the steamer with a boat-load of ladies. All but two were lost before getting near shore. In landing the latter were lost-one named Annie, from Rhode Island, and the other Rose Howard of New-York. Both became insane from want and starvation. The bodies were washed ashore. That of

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE CREW-THRILLING NABRA-TIVE OF THE SUFFERINGS ENDURED BY THE SUR-VIVORS-HEROIC CONDUCT OF LADY PASSENGERS. From Our Special Correspondent.

the latter was nearly devoured by sharks. The mate is

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 9, 1866. The following account, taken from the lips of one of the crew of the ill fated steamship Evening Star, gives further particulars of the appalling catastrophe:

He says: "I had run on that steamer several months once be

these two classes Mr. Drake estimates at 5,000, in-

He says: "I had run on that steamer several months once before; the last time I shipped was about two months ago, and we have made two trips since; had always regarded her as a strong beat, but about four months ago she run on a reaf off the Florida coast, and broke her back, and since then I believe she has not been strong, although she was supposed to have been thoroughly repaired immediately aiterward.

We left New-York Monday morning, with pleasant weather and a prespect of making a quick trip. The next day, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, it blew so hard that we took in sail, and I noticed, as the sea rose, she worked and strained badly, and I thought of the heavy engine amidships and the immense freight on board, but having been at sea 13 years, and feeling so welf acquainted with her, felt no measiness, though the wind soon blew a perfect hurtreane, a man being scarcely able to stand on deck for it.

She soon began to leak, and the water came in from all directions. The pumps were set at work, but gave out, and all hands, possengers and erew, men and women, went to work with buckets to try to keep down the water till daylight. The gale increased and the paddies and wheelhouses were carried away during the night. I was sent below to keep the water from coming in at the "dead lights," at had then stuffed with bedding, tadies dresses and everything else we could lay hands on but every sea that come would turn the ship-on her side, and the water would pour in to such an extent that it seemed useless to try to do more.

Soon after, we were all passing water from the hold in buck-

the water women yet to try to do more.

Soon after, we were all passing water from the hold in buckets, and several ladies were assisting near me in the line, when
the ship gave a terrible larch, and I thought they would be
frightened; but they only asked quietly if we thought the frightened; but they only asked quietly if we thought the danger groat, to which we of course answered in the negative. Those women worked bravely, nobly. A few of the German women gave up in despair; but the American ladies worked on, carnestly and bravely, without faltering, ill 5 o'clock in the morning, when the captain came down, and told us that the

women gave up in despair; but the American ladies worked on earnestly and bravely, without faitering, till 5 o clock in the morning when the captain came down, and told us that the vessel must go down.

They had more pluck than many of the men had. When the Captain informed all hands that the ship could not hold together long, she was a perfect wreck, ann floated in the trough of the sea settling deeper every minute. I was one who went below at this time, ro wake up all who were in their state rooms, sound down with the ship. Going on deck soon after. I found eyery-body gathering there, and the wind blew so hard that no human voice could be heard five sards. I assisted in cutting away four boats—we had ten life-boats—the others were also out adrift. We could not launch them in that sea. Suddenly the ship gaves a lirch and before we knew what had happend we were under water. It was so sudden I couldn't realize it.

When I came to the surface, the water was covared with driftwood, and I managed to get hold of a plank, which sustained me a short time, and by the little daylight we had, the forms of several of the passengers and crew could be seen clinging to planks, timbers, boats upside down and anything else which assisted in sustaining them above water.

After being capsized several times, and being badly bruised by the timber floating about, I at last got into the Captain's boat, which was supporting let or go resons then.

A young lady was clinging to be roon one side—the only woman I saw alive then out of the eighty or ninety aboard. The boat being full of water, was turned over several times pour land was avertured the young lady let then the toat was overtured the young lady lets there lost and sunk by my side, aimost near enough for me to touch her with my hand, but I could reader no assistance.

Capt Knapp soon after lost his hold, when we were capsized, and he went down so near me that I could have touched him if every particle of strength I had had not at that moment been could be the double him if eve

Capt. Knapp soon after lost his hold, when we were captained, and he went down so near me that I could have touched him if every particle of strength I had had not at that moment been taxed to the utmost to preserve my own hold on the boat During the 24 hours following the sinking of the ship, our beat capsized no less than nine times, the wind blowing a gale all

capsized no less than nine times, the wind blowing a gale all the time.

We finally managed to get into her, though nearly full of water, and, by means of an old felt hat, bailed out some of the water. But there we were. It of us, 160 miles from land, with, out ours, compass, chart, food, or drink; sitting in an open boatfull of water, every sea breaking over us, and threatening to capsize us sgain. Hitherto we had been floating at the mercy of the waves, but now a man was discovered who had been floating on a part of the deck, and had managed to get an oar, which had drifted near him.

We took him in, and with the oar, were enabled to keep our boat a little before the wind, which had now begun to die away. Myself and snother man were the only ones who had strength remaining sufficient to attempt to steer her at all, and we were pretty well used up.

For four days and nights we were on that open boat, and though the gale subsidied on the second day, a "nasty sea," ren-

pretty well used up.

For four days and nights we were on that open boat, and though the gale subsided on the second day, a "nasty sea," rendered our position anything but agreeable, particularly when the sun appeared, and its burning rays beat on our bare heads. Our clothing soon dried, and we began to feel stiff, sore, faint, hungry and entirely exhausted. On the third day, two of those in the beat became delirious, and leaping overboard sank from our sight. Two others died soon after, and their bodies were brought in with us. We guided our course by the stars, and thought we might possibly reach the coast of Georgia or Florida. Day before yesterday we fell in with a Norwegian bark, and were taken aboard and very kindly treated. She was bound to England, and as we shortly afterward fell in with a vegsel bound to Sarvannah, we were pilt on beard, and arrived there to-day. I don't think the steamer was lost through any lack of seamanship, everything that could be was done to save her. I have been to sea 13 years, and never was out in such a storm. It is a miracle that any of us escaped.

The narrator of the above account—which is given as nearly as possible in the exact language used by him—was a stout, thek-set man, very muscular, and with a vast amount of endurance and courage depicted in his countenance. His face and hunds were blistered, and the skin rolling off so that his face will be completely peeled soon. His limbs were covered with trulses, and contasions, ane altogether he showed in his person the effects of rough nasge.

He declares the eyents of the past week seem like a dream to him, he cannot realize what has occurred. "But we were very stream of the season of the season was a stour of the season of the season the season of the past week seem like a dream to him, he cannot realize what has occurred. "But were very streams of the season of the se

the effects of rough usage.

He declares the eyents of the past week seem like a dream to him, he cannot realize what has occurred. "But we were very lucky, Sir," said he.

MEXICO. DEFEAT OF ESCOBEDO-MAXIMILIAN'S REPORTED PREP

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—News from the Rio Grande

TERRIBLE FIRE IN QUEBEC.

Nearly 2,500 Houses Destroyed, and 18,000 Persons Rendered Homeless.

QUEREC, Monday, Oct. 15, 186, At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire began in the house of Mr. Trudel, grocer, on St. Joseph-st., near the Jacques Cartor Market. Owing to the early hour of the morning few people were about. The wind which had blown half a gale from the east all night had slightly abated, but still continued with such violence as to cause serious appre-hensions, which were afterward unfortunately realized. By the time the fire brigade reached the scene Trudel's house was enveloped in flames. The sappers were already there, but there was some delay in laying the hose and getting sufficient water, which was not remedied for nearly an hour. Meantime the fire made rapid progress; no less than 10 or 12 houses were on fire, and the lumber and wooden sheds on all sides were ignited. By 51 o'clock 80 houses, all built of wood, were in a blaze. The flames, driven by the wind, were spreading in all direc-tions. At 61 over 150 houses were consumed.

The fire by this time had run along St. Joseph and Notre

Dame des Anges-sts to the junction of St. Valler-st., car-rying everything before it. The church of La Congregation stood in great danger, but a sudden veering of the wind saved it. Crossing St. Valier-st. the fire soon afterward spread into St. Sauvour, and among its hundreds of wooden houses raged with defiant fury. House after house fell a prey to the flames. It was thought that the houses to the eastward would be saved, but the fire crept back, continuing its work of destruction. At 11 o'clock the whole center of the district lying between St. Sauvour and the lower streets running parallel with the river was a charred and barren waste, and having nothing to feed on there, the conflagration distributed itself in opposite dilooking after the "brag and bluster" of their adversarections, the wind increasing again, and blowing in gusts ries. They went on with their work, enlightened the from every direction. Three separate conflagrations were observable at one time. St. Sauvour Church, Dunn's soap and candle factory, Ries's rope walk and other large buildings were in flames. Along St. Valier-st. toward the toll-gate and the streets surrounding the General Hospital and Convent, another terrible fire was raging with even greater fury, while at the back of Crown-st., along Prince Edward's, Jesuit and Rilard-sts., the flames were creeping back and enveloping street after street in spite of the almost superhuman exertions of the soldiers and the seamen of the Aurora. The conflagration ceased at about 5 o'clock, when there was nothing more for it to feed on. A moderate computation places the number of houses destroyed at 2,500, and the loss of real property at from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000. The number of persons rendered homeless is estimated at 18,000. The body of a man, burned almost to a crisp, was dragged out of a house in St. Sauvour, near St. Valier-st, It could not be identified. Sergeant Hughes of the Royal Artillery was blown up and badly, though not dangerously, burned. Lieut. Douglas of the Aurora was severely hurt by a falling building. Several of the seamen received contusions, but, so far as is known, no one was seriously injured. Lieut. Benm of one of the regiments had his arm brokenlby a falling beam.

OTTAWA, C. W., Oct. 15.—A destructive fire occurred here yesterday. Many tenement-houses burned and a large number of families turned out of their houses, losing everything.

TENNESSEE.

PEARS OF A NEGRO INSURRECTION AT NASHVILLE. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. Nashville, Monday, Oct. 15, 1866.

There are all sorts of rumors flying around town this evening of a negro insurrection being imminent. A couple of nights since, about 60 negroes, mostly boys and young men, who had been imprisoned as vagrants, were taken men, who had been imprisoned as vagrants, were taken out of the workhouse and sent off to work on a Mississippl plantation. It is claimed by the city authorities that the negroes went voluntarily. The parents and friends of some of the missing parties are indignant, and insist that compulsion was used in getting them off. A delegation of negroes waited on the Secretary of State this morning, and laid the matter before him, asking that the emigrants be brought back. Gen. Lewis, the Freedman's Bureau Compissioner, has ordered a thorough investigation, which is brought back. Gen. Lewis, the Freedman's Bureau Com-missioner, has ordered a thorough investigation, which is now going on. There is considerable excitement among uprising. Mayor Brown has just received a note from Secretary Fletcher, requesting that the police of the city may be kept in readiness for any emergency. The negros-of Nashville are so peaceably disposed, that I am satisfied no trouble need be anticipated, except from Shelby County, which has elected Conservative representatives to the Legislature. There is no news yet from any of the other counties.

FENIAN ARMS RETURNED.

Burpalo, Oct. 15.—In pursuance of orders issued by the Attorney-General of the United States, with the concurrence of the Secretary of War, U. S. District-Attorney Derigave instructions to Gea. Barry, commanding this military district, to turn over the arms selsed from the Fenians in this city and at other points within the military district, upon the giving of a bond in double the value of the arms, to be approved by Judge N. K. Hall, that the arms shall not be used in violation of the neutrality laws. There were 20 boxes of arms selsed here, valued at \$2.50. This general order was procured at the

intervention of the Hon. James M. Humphrey of this city, the Cabinet taking the position that as the Government had abas-doned the prosecution of the Fenian officers and soldiers, it could not consistently hold their private property. Several thousand dollars' worth of arms held at Eric. Oswege, Plattsburgh, Malone, Troy and other places will be turned arms will be same terms. It is said by the Fenians that the arms will be sold to Santa Anna. P. O. Day and J. B. Gallagher signed the bond.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

A COMMISSION MERCHANT CHARGED WITH HAVING FORGED A WAREHOUSE RECEIPT-AFFIDAVITS IN Yesterday Mr. Josiah Carpenter, a commission

merchant, residing at No. 76 Clinton-place, was arraigned be

fore Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, on the charge of hav forged the name of George R Hobby & Co. of No ington at to a warshouse receipt for 22th of No forced the name of George R. Hobby & Co. of No. 32! Wingtonst. to a warehouse receipt for 22 boxes of tobace leged to be in the warehouse of Hobby & Co. On this review of the No. 26 Pinest. Ioaned Carpenter 23 taking the receipt as security. Mr. Bell, who is Secretaries of No. 26 Pinest. Ioaned Carpenter 23 taking the receipt as security. Mr. Bell, who is Secretaries of No. 26 Pinest. Bell, who is secretary of the No. 26 Pinest. Bell, who is secretary of the No. 26 Pinest. Bell, who is Secretary of the No. 26 Pinest. Bell, who is secretary of the No. 26 Pinest. Bell, who is the page better amendary purporting to be a negotiable of the warehouse treelpt for two hundred here present, presented to deponent the warehouse of Geo. R. H. 4 Co., in Store No. 21 Washingtonest, which was beld in store to be delivered to be delivered to devote of said Carpenter your the presents of the No. 26 Pinest. Bell of No. 26

the property of said Company, by mean of said sub-torget counterfeit receipt and with the felonious intent to cheat an defraged.

Geo. R. Hobby being duly sworn deposes and says that he as a member of the firm of Geo. R. Hobby & Co., consisting of depo. A Valentine H. Quimby and Leonard smith, doing business as a she age and warehouse at No. 321 Washington-st. in said city; that the p-pes now shown and ameract to the affidavit of Daniel P. Bell, herein properting to be a warehouse receipt issued to Josiah Carpenter by the said firm is a false one, and that the signature of Geo. R. Hobby & Co. is a foregry, not being signed by any member of said firm, or say one authorized to sign the same.

The prisoner waived an examination, and was committed to the Tombs by the magistrate in default of \$5,000 bail. He is a native of this city, aged 30 years.

THE HANOVER BANK FORGERY CASE-ADJOURNMENT OF

The examination in the case of Edward Inwick, who is charged with being an accomplice in the recent forgeries of the Hanover Bank, came up before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, resterday. Owing to the absence of important wit-nesses the examination was adjourned until this morning at 3 o clock.

MARINE DISASTERS

FORTHESS MONROE, Oct. 15.—The schooner Sarah Evans from Tampa Bay for New York, was spoken by the schooner St. James from Corpus Christie yesterday morning 15 miles E. S. E. from Cape Henry disabled, both masts gone, trying to make Hampton Boads with jury mast rigged. The gusboat Lenape has gone to her assistance. The schooner George L. Green, from Georgetown arrived at Norfolk this morning, leaking badly from the effects of the storm.

An anknown brig went ashore near the Chincoteague beach yesterday noon.

The storm has prevailed with great violence along the contact according to all accounts, and intelligence of numerous marine diseasters is exsected. It blew heavily last night from the northwest, and the sea was breaking inside the Capes in several

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15.—The brig Martha in crossing St. Johns Bar struck twice and was badly injured.

Five schooners and two brigs are waiting up the river to PENSACOLA, Oct. 15 .- The U. S. Steamer, New-

PENSACOLA, Oct. 15.—The U.S. Steamer, Now-bern, from New-York via Key West, reports having picked ag-on the 8th inst, off the coast of Georgia, the captain, second mate and seamen of the British bark, Ambrosine, for Queen-town. She was in a severe hurricane and went to pieces on the 6th. The captaid and crew were forwarded from Key West to New-York. The Ambrosine cleared from this port on the 19th with a cargo of timber and deals.